

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.
J. H. GREENE, Associate Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Mar. 15, 1856.

TERMS:
\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Information Desired, and Answered.

A letter from H. L. SHUMWAY, Esq., a subscriber at Lacyville, Pa., desires information in regard to Kansas. We have divided his letter, and placed each interrogatory at the head of a paragraph, with the answer following. The same interrogatories have been propounded by many different persons, and our answer is designed for each, as well as for all other persons who wish information in regard to our State. Our correspondent says:

"Will you give, through the columns of your paper, a general description of your Territory, whether rolling, like the Western States generally, or does it become rough and broken as you advance west?"

The eastern part of the State is rolling, with ravines of sufficient depth to carry off the surplus water. The surface gently slopes towards the ravines, leaving no really level ground save on the bottoms of streams, and then for only a few acres in a place. As the traveler journeys west he finds the country still more broken; but for two hundred miles from the eastern border there is no waste land. The rise from the bottom to the uplands is usually gentle, and of easy ascent.—Col. Fremont, who is familiar with the country, and has traveled over it several times, says it is susceptible of being converted into a continuous cornfield for two hundred miles after leaving Missouri.—Our own observation, for one hundred miles west from the eastern boundary, would confirm this statement. There is no waste land, no low bottoms, and not a foot of swamp land, as is the case in all other countries where we have traveled.

"What is the depth of the soil, its composition and fertility?"

The soil ranges from ten inches to six feet in depth, and is not excelled by any country on the globe in fertility. Intelligent gentlemen, who have traveled over Europe, say it reminds them of the bottom lands in the Netherlands, and the choicest alluvial deposits in Italy. Its composition is vegetable mold, mixed with a black, tenacious, loamy substance, with a clayish sub-soil. The uplands are nearly as fertile as the bottoms, though the depth of soil is not as great.

"Is the country well watered, and is the water hard or soft?"

The country is not well watered. On the contrary, until the present season, it was thought to be poorly watered. A general drought had prevailed throughout the country, which was protracted for two years. The result was, the springs and small streams had become dry, and all joined in saying that the country was not well watered. The rains of last autumn, and the snow of the past winter have changed the appearance of the country, so that the tourist of the present season, if not influenced by the opinions of others, would report the country as abundantly supplied with this element.

The water partakes of the rock through which it flows, and is generally "hard," and this whether found in ravines, springs or wells. There are but few good sites for water-power in the eastern part of the Territory, though on the Grasshopper, Rock Creek, and Big Blue, very superior mill sites are found. At Lawrence there is a rapid in the Kansas river which will ultimately be dammed, and will furnish power sufficient for all mechanical purposes. Indeed, capital is only required to make it the great mechanical city of the West. The river at this point has a rocky bed, and this is the cause of the fall. The south bank of the river, on which our town is built, is from seventy to a 100 feet above the bed of the river, with a rocky barrier to the progress of the river in that direction.—The north side is a forest several miles in width, with a loamy deposit. The river is about two hundred yards wide. Stone could be quarried out of the bank in any quantity for the dam. A lock would be necessary to pass steamers. The whole cost of a perfect dam, with five to six feet head of water, would not exceed \$60,000.

"Is there timber sufficient to supply the wants of the country when it shall become thoroughly populated? What kinds are most common?"

The pioneers from New England and other timbered countries, say there is no timber here, whilst those from the prairie States say there is an abundance.—There is a large amount of most excellent timber here, which is scattered all over the State; but it cannot be found on every claim; on the contrary, there may be several claims intervening between timber lands. If the timber could be properly distributed over the State, enough would be found for all practical purposes for many generations, not to use lavishly, and destroy as is done in the East, but for building and mechanical purposes and for fuel. Fences, as a general thing, must be made of something else. Sticks or the Osage Orange must be used. The form

er is found in abundance but a few feet below the surface, on nearly every claim, while our climate seems especially adapted to the growth of the latter. Where the fires are kept out for a few years there is a heavy growth of locust. In a dozen years, by proper attention, any occupant of a claim can grow all the timber he will need, and his posterity after him can be supplied the same way. The soil and climate being so well adapted to the growth of apples and peaches, and as they grow so rapidly, it would be well to plant them in abundance, and use the trees after a few years for fuel, supplying their places with young trees. Black-walnut, oak and cottonwood are the most abundant; though hackberry, hickory, ash, black-jack, and, in some localities, sugar maple, are found, besides many other descriptions not enumerated. The black-walnut grows very large and high, and is the monarch of the forest in Kansas.

"What are claims worth per acre, say from two to six miles from Lawrence?"

This question cannot be answered.—The value depends up the caprice of the holder. Everybody believes claims will be worth from fifty to a hundred dollars an acre as soon as a title from government is obtained, and hence but few claims are now offered for sale. We have good claims registered with us for \$400, which are within four miles of Lawrence. We have others at \$600, and some as high as \$1,000. If our friends here having claims to sell would register them with us, we could answer such questions more readily in future, besides finding purchasers for their claims. We have no timbered claims registered with us short of four miles from town.—Others from eight to ten miles distant.

"What are good working horses and oxen worth,—cows, &c.?"

Horses range from \$50 to \$150 in value. Average at about \$100. Mules about the same. Oxen from \$60 to \$100. Cows from \$25 to \$40.

"Are the inducements which the country offers, over and above the disadvantages which every man must labor under in going into a new country, sufficient to warrant a man with small means in emigrating thither?"

Kansas offers inducements to the adventurous, who wish to establish themselves for life, superior to any other country in the world. Such are our honest convictions, after one and a half years residence on her soil. Space will not permit us to go into details in giving our reasons for such an opinion. Those who wish for them, and who have a desire to be thoroughly informed on the question, should send us two dollars and get a complete file of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, for the last year, where this subject will be found discussed at length.

"I have thought some of making Kansas my future home, and having but little capital at command, I thought best to make some inquiries in regard to the country."

Your case is similar to thousands of others. Before making a journey here, we would advise all persons to read attentively the first half of the first volume of our paper, which can be furnished complete for \$1. We then spoke of the climate, soil, face of the country, &c., as we saw it, and more fully than we can again.

The highest figure above is the price of the bare claim mentioned by our querist, an amount quite too large for the improvements.

Road to Leavenworth.

Several gentlemen visited town on Tuesday last from Leavenworth city.—Their object was to complete measures for the early opening of a road between their city and Lawrence. They think the shortest practicable route will make the distance about thirty-five miles, perhaps something less. There will be but few bad places on the route, and these can be easily graded, and made passable.

Our merchants and business men, to a man, are desirous of opening a direct communication, overland, to that point, and will cheerfully do all in their power to aid the enterprise.

The business men of Leavenworth, if they consult their best interest, will forget party differences, and instead of laboring to cut each others throats, will go to work to extend their commerce.

We understand a liberal amount of funds have already been subscribed, sufficient to make the road passable. The committee are ready to set men to work as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Emigration Coming.

The spring emigration has already commenced. Several strangers are in town who came up on the first steamer, and report others on the way. Every letter received from the East, and every statement we have seen or heard from any source, concedes that the emigration from the North will be unprecedented this season. Those best informed, say the Northern emigration will equal fifty thousand.

We hope our people in Lawrence will do all in their power to induce capitalists, business men, and mechanics to stop in this place. Inducements should be held out for that purpose in the way of furnishing locations at low rates.

There was another slight fall of snow on Thursday night last.

Robbery.
We have received an Extra from the office of the Lexington, Mo., Express, dated Sunday morning, March 9th, 1856, with an article headed "Arms for Kansas Arrested—Hostilities Commenced!" The article goes on to say:

The good steamer ARABIA, Capt. John S. Shaw, arrived at our wharf about sunrise this morning. Immediately on landing, a committee was dispatched up town to inform our citizens that a person from Massachusetts was on board, having in his possession one hundred Sharp's rifles and two cannon! destined for service in Kansas, and sent forward by the Massachusetts Aid Society. This information brought together many of our most respectable and reliable citizens, when a conference was had by them with Mr. "START," with a view of inducing him to leave the "dangerous" weapons with our citizens for safe keeping. This he assented to, and delivered the "goods" up, subject to requisition of Gov. Shannon or his successor in office.

The proceedings were orderly, and although the determination to arrest the arms was decided, no one talked of violence to the poor tool that could so heartlessly lend himself to such unnatural work.

The arms were boxed up and marked "Carpenter's Tools." The discovery that they were on board was made at or below Glasgow, from a letter, of which the following is a copy, dropped by Mr. S. in the cabin, and picked up by a boy and handed to Capt. Shaw, by whom it was read aloud in the Social Hall. The passengers and officers were highly incensed at the disclosure but no indignity was offered to the miserable disorganizer.

Then follows the letter purporting to be found on board the steamer, which we omit. The editor closes with the following:

"The 'Carpenter's Tools' are now safely stored in this city.

Great credit justly attaches to Capt. Shaw, and his under officers, for the just and manly course pursued by them in this affair. Three cheers were given the boat as she pushed off.

We suggest that a committee be appointed by our citizens, at a meeting to be held at the Court House to-morrow (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, whose duty it shall be to examine for, and intercept, all similar shipments.

The facts in the above case are about as follows: A gentleman started from some part of the country in the East for Kansas with a hundred Sharp's rifles and two breach-loading cannon. Arriving at St. Louis, he divided his freight and sent the slides, the most important part of the guns, by land, and the balance he shipped up the river on board the steamer Arabia. After getting some distance up the river the discovery appears to have been made that arms were on board.—Much excitement prevailed; a committee was appointed to inquire into the facts, who reported that they had opened the boxes and found the arms. A proposition was then made that the guns should be thrown overboard, and a stone tied to the necks of those in attendance, and they be sent after the guns. This proposition prevailed, but was afterwards reconsidered on the recommendation of more liberal persons, and the resolve finally passed to leave the guns at Lexington. The passengers indemnified the Captain of the boat; afterwards got the owner of the guns into a private room, and told him he must sign certain papers, else he would be passed over to a mob on shore. Telling them that he should do so, but against his will, he signed the shipping bill held by the Captain, and a duplicate held by himself, stating that he received the freight at Lexington instead of Leavenworth city, to which they were consigned, and releasing the Captain from any damages in consequence of the delivery at that place.

The committee then gave the owner or agent of the guns a receipt, stating that they had received the guns from Mr. Hoyt, at his request, for safe keeping; that they would pay the freight on the same, and deliver them to Gov. Shannon, his successor in office, or his order, without specifying any time for doing so.—During this arrangement a mob was on shore endeavoring to get on board, and was only prevented from doing so by force.

Mr. Hoyt, and those in charge of the guns, have arrived in town, and have the papers with them. The editor of the Express, as copied above, says a meeting of the citizens would be held the next morning, and recommends that a committee be appointed to search every boat coming up the river.

The case is one of robbery, and if committed within the flow of tide-water would be piracy. Robbery is defined by Justice Ashurst as "The stealing or taking from the person, or in the presence of another, property of any amount, with such a degree of force or terror, as to induce the party unwillingly to part with his property; and this, whether the terror arises from real or expected violence to the person." The Statutes of Missouri, under which the offence is punishable, declares that the offender "shall suffer death, and shall forfeit his, her or their estate, real and personal, sufficient to satisfy the party injured for his full damages."

The receipts and relinquishments of Mr. Hoyt are not worth the paper on which they are written, and only furnish proof in the hands of some of the offenders, of their guilt. Everything be

signed was procured by force, and with threats of personal violence pending over him. A Court of Justice will sweep away the flimsy veil which they have attempted to shield themselves behind, as readily as they would a spider's web, and the only wonder is that a disciple of Lord Coke should have been connected with the outrage, and given it his countenance by drawing up the papers and signing the forced contract. The Captain, each of the committee, and every aider and abettor in the transaction is alike guilty, and merits the same punishment.

"Hostilities have commenced," says the extra. Who commenced them in this instance? Was it Free State men? or was it Missouri?

Republican Party Organized.

We regret we have not room to publish the proceedings of the Republican Convention at Pittsburgh on the 22d ult. It was full of life and hope. The great harmony prevailed. Kansas was the all-prevailing topic of remark, and a determination was evinced to sustain our cause to the greatest extremity.

A National Executive Committee, consisting of the following persons were appointed, and they were authorized to add to their number from other States:

New York, E. D. MORGAN, Chairman; Maine, A. R. Hallowell; New Hampshire, G. G. Hogg; Massachusetts, N. P. Banks; Vermont, Laurence Brainerd; Connecticut, J. M. Niles; Rhode Island, W. M. Chase, Jr.; New Jersey, C. M. K. Pollison; Delaware, ———; Pennsylvania, David Wilmot; Missouri, F. P. Blair, Jr.; Kentucky, Rev. J. G. Fries; Iowa, A. J. Starns; Ohio, A. P. Stone; Indiana, M. P. Gross; Illinois, E. S. Leland; Michigan, Charles Dickey; Wisconsin, Wm. Spooner; District of Columbia, L. C. Phelps.

On motion of S. N. Wood, C. Robinson was added for Kansas.

A Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President was called for the 17th of June, at Philadelphia. An address to the people of the Union was drawn up, and a series of resolutions were adopted, of which the following is the substance:

First—Demands the repeal of all laws made for the introduction of slavery into territory once consecrated to Freedom, and resistance to the existence of slavery in any territory of the United States.

Second—Promises to support our brethren in Kansas in resistance to lawless invasion; and urges the admission of Kansas into the Union, as a free, sovereign and independent State.

Third—Believing the President of the United States to have fully identified himself with the policy of acquiring more Slave territory, makes it the leading purpose of the party to oppose and overthrow the present administration.

FRANKS P. BLAIR, formerly of the Washington Globe, and an ardent supporter of Jackson and Van Buren's administrations, presided over the Convention.

Hope Without Revolution.

The history of our difficulties in Kansas, and the repeated appeals of the people to the President for relief, resembles closely the history of the times which preceded, and gave rise to our revolutionary struggles for national freedom.—The colonies sent petition after petition to King George the 3d, begging his interposition in behalf of the people; but the government officials had the confidence of an imbecile Executive. The result was he lost the brightest jewel in his crown, and gave freedom to a continent. President Pierce seems to place implicit reliance on the statements of those who invited and led on the invasion here in December last; he retains in office the murderer of BARBER, and spurs, as did poor King George, the appeals of the people for relief. Thank God, there is a way to get redress here besides wading through another revolution! The popular will makes the President, and popular suffrage sends him into obscurity. Pierce could see the handwriting on the wall were he not blinded by partisan zeal, and bewildered in the labyrinths of another Presidential contest.

Not Arrived.

We waited Topeka, and remained there a week for the purpose of reporting the proceedings for our paper. Arriving ourselves of Uncle Sam's conveyance for carrying letters, the most important intelligence was included in an envelope, the postage paid, and deposited in the post office at Topeka to be brought to this place by the next day's mail. Ten days have passed over, and the letter has not yet arrived, and consequently several important matters, reported expressly for the Herald of Freedom, are not published.

Important.

Persons having business with an editor are expected to do their business, and go about their business, so that he can attend to his business. An editor's sanctum is no place for loitering, and the last place where any one should go to pick up a paper of read. The reader should make himself familiar with this rule.

State Legislature.

We have no less news of interest from the Legislature at Topeka. The probability is that it will adjourn the last of next week, or by the middle of next week. It is expected that a committee will be organized, and prepare a code of laws to be submitted to an adjourned session.

Persecution not Ended.

A gentleman from near Atchison says the slavery propaganda in that vicinity are indicating all persons who cast a vote on the 9th of October last, and on the 18th of December or in January, for treason.

Full Authority.

We published the Proclamation of President Pierce a week or two ago in regard to Kansas matters. Below we give his private instructions from the Secretary of State. We are glad of that Proclamation and instructions. It has already prevented an invasion from Missouri, and a resort to bloodshed by the citizens in self-defence. The people of the Territory have nothing to fear from the federal troops. During the late invasion their greatest hope was that Col. Sumner, at Fort Leavenworth, would march with his troops to Lawrence, and interpose them between the mob and the citizens.

Our people are not "revolutionary." An attempt has been made to foist a code of laws upon them without their consent. These they are determined to have nothing to do with. They even prefer to suffer wrongs, and let offences go unpunished, than to apply for redress in Courts imposed upon them by armed interventionists from abroad.

Gov. Shannon has the military of Forts Riley and Leavenworth at his command, and this he will use to put down insubordination on the one hand, and prevent invasion on the other. If he does this, if he obeys his letter of instructions; if more Dows, or Barbers, or Collins, or Browns will be ruthlessly murdered in old blood; if no more illegal interfering with the ballot-box will be allowed. On the contrary, peace and tranquility will be restored to our distracted country.

Our friends in the States were apprehensive of a collision between our people and the Federal authorities. We beg of them to have no anxiety on account of danger in that direction. We have been educated as Americans, and know our legal rights. These we seek, and nothing more. Mob violence we have learned to deprecate, and that we war against, but not against lawfully constituted authorities. During the highest excitement here last December, a U. S. Marshal could have entered our city, and would have been legally authorized, and arrested every citizen; but not one could have been taken by a mob. The same will be found true in all time to come.

The Proclamation of President Pierce is not so villainous a document as the telegraph reports made it, and as for the instructions to Gov. Shannon, they are all we could expect, or even desire.—While the Governor abides by the letter of those instructions, it will afford us pleasure to sustain him. Our State organization will be in no way of Gov. Shannon. Until an attempt is made to enforce the laws enacted by that body, they are harmless. If they adopt a code of laws which commend themselves to everybody's sense of justice, and they are everywhere obeyed, how can Gov. Shannon, or anybody else, find fault?

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1856.

Sir: I herewith enclose to you a copy of a proclamation by the President, dated the 11th inst., duly authenticated, and also a copy of orders issued from the department of War to Col. Sumner and Brevet Col. Cook of the U. S. Army.

The President is unwilling to believe that in executing your duties as Governor of the Territory there will be any occasion to call in the aid of the United States troops for that purpose, and it is enjoined upon you to do all that can possibly be done before resorting to that measure, yet if it becomes indispensably necessary to do so in order to execute the laws and preserve the peace, you are hereby authorized by the President to make requisition upon the officers commanding the United States military forces at Forts Leavenworth and Riley for such assistance as you may need for the above specified purpose.

While confiding in the respect of our citizens for the laws and the efficiency of ordinary means provided for protecting their rights and property, he deems it however not improper, considering the peculiar situation of affairs in the Territory of Kansas, that you should be authorized to have the power herein conferred, with a view to meet any extraordinary emergency that may arise, trusting that it will not be used until you shall find a resort to it unavoidable, in order to insure the due execution of the laws and to preserve the public peace.

Before actual interpretation of the military force on any occasion, you will cause the proclamation of the President, which you are herewith furnished, to be publicly read.

I am your very respectful and obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

To Hon. WILSON SHANNON, Governor of Kansas Territory.

Preparing for High Water.

It said that a greater amount of snow has fallen in the mountains this winter than has been known for years. A Mr. Brown, who recently arrived from Fort Laramie, furnishes the Kickapoo Pioneer with the following item:

"The old mountaineers say, that the people who live in bottoms had better be hunting the hills before spring, as the muskrats have built their houses from three to five feet higher this fall than they have for the last six years, which is a sure indication of immense floods."

Aid for Kansas.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—Judge Conway and Samuel C. Smith, of Kansas, addressed a crowded assembly at Indianapolis, on Wednesday evening, on Kansas affairs. Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed, and resolutions were adopted for a mass meeting of the whole country, to be held without reference to party, to render assistance to the Free State men of Kansas.

Coloring of Facts.

A communication in the last Kansas City Enterprise, from Wm. Walker, is faithful over the communication of ROBINSON, LANE, &c., asking for aid from the Governors of the Northern States, and shows a disposition on the part of its author to fog over the question. No sane man dare deny that an invasion was contemplated for the first of March from Missouri. Evidence fully conclusive of such intentions can be produced; but the President's proclamation disarmed them, and now an attempt is being made to show that our preparations for defence were uncalled for. Dear-bought experience has taught us the character of the aggressors, and we have placed ourselves in a position by which we hope to prevent future incursions upon our soil and rights.

Persons subscribing for the HERALD OF FREEDOM should, in all cases, furnish us with the county as well as post-office. We apprehend there would be fewer complaints of missing papers, were this direction strictly attended to.

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A New Charge.

An anonymous correspondent, who shrinks behind the signature of "A Western Man," claims that the Herald of Freedom has been partial to New Englanders and Eastern settlers; that it never alludes to the West, although the West has furnished nine-tenths of the settlers in Kansas. We have only to remark that the writer of that article has not been a constant reader of the Herald of Freedom, else he is connected with, or some way interested in the sheet in which his communication has appeared.

We had hoped that the policy of assailing the various free State papers in Kansas had been abandoned, and trusted that no communication, the tendency of which would injure the prospects, in the least, of another, would be allowed to find the light through the columns of such paper. Several communications, reflecting upon the Free State and its conductors, have found their way into our drawer. We have invariably drawn black lines across such places before passing them to the compositor, and still oftener have committed them to the flames, without ever reading them to third persons. We desire to pursue that policy in the future, and shall do so unless driven into a different course while acting on the defensive.

A very large majority of our patrons, during the last year, resided in the East. About one-third were in New-England. They desired that class of news which would be most interesting to them, and we have designed to furnish it.

As we have said a thousand times—we publish an independent paper; we say what we please, and no one but the editor is responsible for what we do say. Those who like the dish we prepare are expected to buy it; those who do not like our preparation can get the Free State, or any other journal which sees fit to select the news and arrange it for them. In the meantime, we do not recognize "A Western Man," or any other, as having a censorship over our office, and would rather he would turn his attention homeward, than to be looking after our interests. When we make up our mind that we have not ability to manage a paper, we will hunt up a censor to preside over our columns, or go into another business which we are better qualified for filling.

We have been taught to take the subscription list, and judge from it whether the paper was such as the public demanded. Any paper in Kansas desiring to test such list as to size, or the moral or intellectual worth of its readers, can have the privilege of doing so with the Herald of Freedom.

A Legal Opinion.

When Arkansas applied for admission into the Union, in 1835, Andrew Jackson being President, Attorney General B. F. Butler was applied to for his opinion as to the right of admission without a preceding act of Congress authorizing the holding of a Constitutional Convention. The Attorney General wrote in response:

"As the power of Congress over the whole subject is plenary and unlimited, they may accept any constitution, however framed, which, in their judgment, meets the sense of the people to be affected by it. If, therefore, the citizens of Arkansas think proper to accompany their petition by a written constitution, formed and agreed on by their primary assemblies, or by a convention of delegates, chosen by such assemblies, I perceive no legal objection to their power to do so, nor in any measure that may be taken to collect the sense of the people in respect to it, provided always that such measures be commenced and prosecuted in a peaceable manner, in strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government, and in entire subservience to the power of Congress to adopt, reject or disregard them at pleasure."

The People Indignant.

NORFOLK, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1856.

G. W. BROWN, Sir:—No language can justly express the feeling of detestation and horror with which we Northerners have read and pondered over the late Proclamation of Franklin Pierce in regard to Kansas matters. So far as I have heard an expression from friends or foes, they condemn it as base and hypocritical in the extreme; and were it not that his false assumption and unfounded accusations against the Free Soilers, are prima facie evidence of corruption and intrigue, it would be eminently calculated to mislead the rabble, whose sympathies are with the Border Ruffians. But I must forbear. The comments in the N. Y. Tribune will supersede the necessity for anything I can say. Yours &c.,

PHILO HALL.

Workmen Wanted.

Brick and stone masons and plasterers can secure all the work they want in this city, from this time forth, at fair prices. JOHNSON & MERRITT will give employment to a dozen plasterers, stone and brick masons.

Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Letter from S. N. Wood.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 25, '56.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The National Republican Convention adjourned yesterday. It was undoubtedly one of the most important conventions ever held. Leading men from all over the country were in attendance—not a few abolitionists or fanatics, but the old conservative men, North and South, were here. I send you the proceedings in full. You will see that Frances P. Blair, so long the editor of the Washington Globe, and the main pillar of Democracy in the Jackson and Van Buren administrations, was President of the convention; a circumstance ominous in itself; whilst old conservative leaders, such as Abigail Mann, of New York, were the leading spirits of the convention. I know it will strengthen and encourage our people, when they know that a convention of this character, numbering in itself thousands, and representing millions of free-men, have placed themselves in the breach, and resolved to sustain us in Kansas. "If," said the Hon. A. Mann, "the General Government, by any authority it may assume, shall shed one drop of human blood in Kansas, it will be the end of human slavery, not only in this country, but in every land." At one universal applause burst from all parts of the house. Men of fourscore years stamped, clapped their hands, swung their hats, and hallooed. The excitement continued for many minutes, when the cry was heard from all parts of the house, "Repeat it, repeat it!" the speaker again declared, "I feel the responsibility I assume when I make the declaration in the face of the administration and the powers of the central government;" and then he reiterated the same declaration. The stillness of death reigned in that vast hall until the conclusion, when tremendous applause again greeted the speaker, much louder and more intense than before, which again continued for many minutes. I could but wish that the whole south, especially the "Border Ruffians," had been present and witnessed the feeling engendered, even in the conservative men of the country, by their aggressive movements upon Kansas. The fact is, a civil war is looked upon as a probable event, and instead of frightening the North as of yore, it only makes them more determined. And if the South wishes to plunge this whole country into a civil war, there is a certainty, as one of the speakers at the convention declared, "If they want war, war they can have to the knife, and knife to the hilt."

I recollect that fears were entertained before I left Kansas that the Republicans would not, in good faith, sustain us in our State movement; but read the resolutions passed, and doubt no longer. The Convention pledged itself and the Republicans of the country, "to stand by the people of Kansas in their manly resistance to lawless invasions, and pledged all their political influence in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a free, independent, sovereign State," which was greeted with universal applause. Gov. Robinson was appointed a member of the Republican National Committee "for the State of Kansas." This appointment, in connection with the term State, was greeted with tremendous applause. There is no longer any doubt about the position of the Republican party, and I trust, with the President's message and proclamation, which you have received ere this, that all our friends there are also satisfied that the present administration is against us. Tell our people to recollect their friends. I am sure that Gen. Lane and all his influence will now be found battling in favor of Republicanism. The convention adjourned yesterday with nine cheers for Freedom. The most of the members left immediately for their homes; but Lafayette Hall was again filled upon a short notice—at least one thousand were in attendance. I am informed that the leading men of Pittsburgh were there. Much feeling was manifested, and a determination existed among all to sustain the freedom of Kansas. All it wants now is for the Kansas people themselves to continue as true and brave as they have been. An immense emigration from the whole North is preparing to rush into Kansas on the opening of navigation. Fifty thousand people will emigrate to Kansas, at the least calculation, this spring and summer. People who went to Kansas a year ago, have no idea of the feeling now existing here. But I must conclude. Yours in haste,

S. N. WOOD.

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G. W. BROWN, Sir:—No language can justly express the feeling of detestation and horror with which we Northerners have read and pondered over the late Proclamation of Franklin Pierce in regard to Kansas matters. So far as I have heard an expression from friends or foes, they condemn it as base and hypocritical in the extreme; and were it not that his false assumption and unfounded accusations against the Free Soilers, are prima facie evidence of corruption and intrigue, it would be eminently calculated to mislead the rabble, whose sympathies are with the Border Ruffians. But I must forbear. The comments in the N. Y. Tribune will supersede the necessity for anything I can say. Yours &c.,

PHILO HALL.

Workmen Wanted.

Brick and stone masons and plasterers can secure all the work they want in this city, from this time forth, at fair prices. JOHNSON & MERRITT will give employment to a dozen plasterers, stone and brick masons.